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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/807,766	04/18/2001	Claus-Jorg Weiske	P01.0059	4661
29177	7590	06/10/2005	EXAMINER	
BELL, BOYD & LLOYD, LLC P. O. BOX 1135 CHICAGO, IL 60690-1135			MEW, KEVIN D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2664	

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/807,766	Applicant(s) WEISKE ET AL.	
	Examiner Kevin Mew	Art Unit 2664	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 21 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Final Action

1. Applicant's Remarks/Arguments filed on 12/27/2004 regarding claims 15, 18 have been considered. Claims 15-21 are currently pending. Claims 1-14 have been canceled by the Applicant and claims 15-21 are newly added.
2. Acknowledgement is made of the canceled claim 9 regarding the claim objection to claim 9 in the previous Office Action. The claim objection has been withdrawn.
3. Acknowledgement is made of the amendments on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 the specification.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities:

The reference to "claim 13" in line 1 of the claim has already been canceled by the Applicant. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. **Claims 15-21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by the admitted prior art, Bayart et al. (USP 5,815,299).

Regarding claim 15, Bayart discloses a method for channel-specific adjustment of transmitted signal power levels in an optical wavelength-division multiplex transmission system (optical frequency division multiplexed transmission system for equalizing power levels of channels, see col. 2, lines 8-10) to achieve one of equal signal power levels and equal signal-to-noise ratios of received individual signals, the method comprising the steps of:

determining transmission characteristics for each transmission channel
(determining the wavelengths of waves that corresponds to the channels, see col. 3, lines 58-60), determining on a channel-specific basis, signal power levels of associated transmitted signals (determining power level of each channel of an OFDM signal, see col. 1, lines 62-63), if the signal power levels or the signal-to-noise ratios of individual received signals are the same (control logic 20 determines the difference between the lowest level and an average power level obtained from the power levels of the other channels, see col. 6, lines 56-60);

determining a transmission-end maximum permissible dynamic range (difference between the average power level determined from the power levels of said channels having high power levels and the channel having lowest power level, see col. 7, lines 61-67);

determining, on a channel-specific basis, signal power levels of associated transmitted signals (determining power level of each channel of an OFDM signal, see col. 1, lines 62-63); and

if a maximum permissible dynamic range (threshold value) at the transmission end is exceeded (control logic 20 would resume channel power level equalization as soon as the threshold value is exceeded by the difference, see col. 7, lines 1-7);

determining individual power discrepancies of the transmitted signals (determines the attenuation applied to channels having high power levels that are high relative to channel of lowest power level) from the mean transmitted signal power level (from the average power level determined from the power levels of said channels having high power levels, col. 7, lines 61-67);

calculating a transmission compression factor (the attenuation is obtained by calculating the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level, see col. 7, lines 64-67) in compliance with the maximum permissible dynamic range (the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level), the mean signal power (based on average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power) and maximum signal power discrepancies (the difference

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between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level), the compression factor being equal for all transmitted signals;

recalculating new signal power levels from the individual power discrepancies (attenuation is applied to channels having high power levels that are high relative to reference level consisting of the power level of the channel having the lowest power level, see col. 7, lines 61-64) and the compression factor (the attenuation is obtained by calculating the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level, see col. 7, lines 64-67), such that a permissible reception-end maximum dynamic range is complied with; and

setting newly calculated compressed transmitted signal power levels (attenuation applied to channels having power levels that are high relative to the channel with lowest power level, see col. 7, lines 61-64).

Regarding claim 16, Bayart discloses the method as claimed in claim 8, further comprising the step of:

keeping a total maximum permissible total transmitted signal power level of all the transmitted signals at least substantially constant (all of the channels are finally at a power level that is at least approximately the same, see col. 2, lines 37-38; note that having all signals at about the same power level means that the total transmitted power level of all transmitted signals would approximately remain constant).

Regarding claim 18, Bayart discloses a method for channel-specific adjustment of transmitted signal power levels in an optical wavelength-division multiplex transmission system (OFDM transmission system for equalizing power levels of channels, see col. 2, lines 8-10) to achieve one of equal signal power levels and equal signal-to-noise ratios of received individual signals,, the method comprising the steps of:

determining transmission characteristics for each transmission channel
(determining the wavelengths of waves that corresponds to the channels, see col. 3, lines 58-60),

determining a reception-end maximum dynamic range (difference between the average power level determined from the power levels of said channels having high power levels and the channel having lowest power level, see col. 7, lines 61-67),

determining, on a channel-specific basis, power levels of associated transmitted signals (determining power level of each channel of an OFDM signal, see col. 1, lines 62-63), if the signal power levels or the signal-to-noise ratios of individual received signals are the same (control logic 20 determines the difference between the lowest level and an average power level obtained from the power levels of the other channels, see col. 6, lines 56-60);

if a maximum permissible dynamic range (threshold value) at the transmission end is exceeded (control logic 20 would resume channel power level equalization as soon as the threshold value is exceeded by the difference, see col. 7, lines 1-7),

determining individual power discrepancies of the transmitted signals (determines the attenuation applied to channels having high power levels that are high relative to

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channel of lowest power level) from a received mean signal power level (from the average power level determined from the power levels of said channels having high power levels, col. 7, lines 61-67);

calculating a reception-end compression factor (the attenuation is obtained by calculating the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level, see col. 7, lines 64-67) in compliance with the maximum permissible dynamic range (the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level), the mean signal power (based on average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power) and maximum signal power discrepancies (the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level), the compression factor being equal for all transmitted signals;

calculating required compressed received signal power levels from the individual power discrepancies (attenuation is applied to channels having high power levels that are high relative to reference level consisting of the power level of the channel having the lowest power level, see col. 7, lines 61-64) and the reception-end compression factor (the attenuation is obtained by calculating the difference between an average power level determined from power levels of channels having high power and reference level, see col. 7, lines 64-67), such that a permissible reception-end maximum dynamic range is complied with; and

calculating required new transmitted signal power levels (control logic 20 determines the difference between the lowest level and an average power level obtained from the power levels of the other channels, see col. 6, lines 56-60); and

setting newly calculated compressed transmission signal power levels (attenuation applied to channels having power levels that are high relative to the channel with lowest power level, see col. 7, lines 61-64).

Regarding claim 19, Bayart discloses the method as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the step of:

keeping at least one of a total received signal power level of all received signals and a total transmitted signal power level of all transmitted signals at least approximately constant (all of the channels are finally at a power level that is at least approximately the same, see col. 2, lines 37-38; note that having all signals at about the same power level means that the total transmitted power level of all transmitted signals would approximately remain constant).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 17, 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bayart et al. in view of the admitted prior art, Taga et al. (USP 5,790,289).

Regarding claim 17, Bayart discloses all the aspects of claimed invention set forth in the rejection of claim 16 above, except fails to disclose the method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising the step of:

determining transmitted signal power levels of the transmitted signals and transmission-end values derived therefrom by measuring the received signal power levels of the received signals and from the transmission characteristics of the transmission channels.

However, Taga discloses a WDM optical communication method to adjust transmission power level in order to correct a difference between signal-to-noise levels of WDM optical signals at a WDM optical receiving terminal (see col. 10, lines 13-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the power level equalization in the optical frequency division multiplexed transmission system of Bayart with the transmission power level adjustment method of Taga such that the transmitted signal power levels of the transmitted signals and transmission-end values in the system of Bayart are derived

by measuring the received signal power levels of the received signals and from the signal-to-noise ratio of the transmission channels. The motivation to do so is to correct a difference between signal-to-noise ratios of optical signals so that the total power of all optical signals is steadily maintained at the optical transmitting terminal.

Regarding claim 20, Bayart discloses all the aspects of claimed invention set forth in the rejection of claim 19 above, except fails to disclose the method as claimed in claim 199, further comprising the step of:

determining the transmitted signal power levels of the transmitted signals and transmission-end values, derived from them, by measurement of the received signal power levels of the received signals and from the transmission characteristics of the transmission channels.

However, Taga discloses a WDM optical communication method to adjust transmission power level in order to correct a difference between signal-to-noise levels of WDM optical signals at a WDM optical receiving terminal (see col. 10, lines 13-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the power level equalization in the optical frequency division multiplexed transmission system of Bayart with the transmission power level adjustment method of Taga such that the transmitted signal power levels of the transmitted signals and transmission-end values in the system of Bayart are derived by measuring the received signal power levels of the received signals and from the signal-to-noise ratio of the transmission channels. The motivation to do so is to correct a

difference between signal-to-noise ratios of optical signals so that the total power of all optical signals is steadily maintained at the optical transmitting terminal.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claim 21 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

In claim 21, the method as claimed in claim 20, further comprising the steps of:
calculating the transmission-end correction factor from the ratio of a previous transmission-end mean level value to a transmission-end mean level value determined from a new transmitted signal power level,

changing the individual signal power levels of transmitted signals using the transmission-end correction factor, which is equal for all transmitted signals;

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/27/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "same power levels at a receive end, whereby the power levels at the transmitting end are different," "the maximum value and minimum values are used to calculate the dynamic range" and "the

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compression process is started when a maximum permissible dynamic range at the transmission end is exceeded” on the first page of the Remarks) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Therefore, claims 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art, Bayart et al.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Mew whose telephone number is 571-272-3141. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wellington Chin can be reached on 571-272-3134. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Chin', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

WELLINGTON CHIN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

KDM
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